(b) *Jewish Secular Schools with Yiddish or Hebrew Language of Instruction*

The Jewish elementary and secondary schools have, to some extent, their origin in the *chayder,* but mark a stage towards its secularization. Their curriculum is, more or less, that of the ordinary elementary or secondary schools, but Jewish subjects are added, and the instruction is in Yiddish or Hebrew.

In POLAND, according to official statistics, there were, in bhe school year 1929-1930, 565 Jewish elementary schools (exclusive of the *chayders* which did not adopt the curriculum of an elementary school)—

179	with instruction in	Polish, and Yiddish	with	13,911 pupils.
24	„ „	„ Hebrew	„	2,879 „
177	„ „	Yiddish	„	19,117 „
183	„ „	Hebrew	„	20,656 „
2	„ ,,	Yiddish and Hebrew	„	92
		Total .		56,655 „

There were also several secondary schools where instruction was in Hebrew. All the Jewish schools were private schools; the Hebrew schools were supported by the "Tarbuth" Society,[1] and the Yiddish schools by the "Organization for Jewish Schools".

In several other countries with a considerable Jewish minority, the Jewish schools are in receipt of public grants.

In LATVIA, for example, the municipalities where the Jewish children number at least 30 are obliged to set up Jewish elementary schools (Yiddish or Hebrew according to the preference of the majority of the parents). In the school year 1930-1931, 83-8 per cent of the Jewish children in the elementary schools in Latvia, and 63-8 in the secondary

[1] In 1933 the number of pupils in the Tarbuth schools in Poland was reported as 37,500, and in other countries (Lithuania, Latvia, Esthonia, Czechoslovakia, Roumania, and Bulgaria) as 32,500,